STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.] (N. C.) February 1, 1839. [NO. 435.

T. J. Hollon, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted other wise than regularly, to be charged as new every insertion.

AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday,	6 51.5	5 9	For February, 1839.
2 Saturday,	6 50.5	5 10	d. h. m.
3 Sunday,	6 49.5	5 11	Last 6 1 20 aftn.
4 Monday,	6 49.5	5 11	New 13 10 17 even.
5 Tuesday,	6 48.5	5 12	First 20 2 38 aft'n.
6 Wednesday	6 47.5	5 13	Full 29 3 24 morn.
7 Thursday,	6 46.5	5 14	

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALICE GRAY—*The Office-holder's Lament.*

'Tis all my fancy painted it,
'Tis lovely, 'tis divine—
But oh! it is another's,
It never can be mine.
Yet loved I as man never loved,
A love now growing old;
Oh! my heart, my heart is breaking,
For Benton's drops of gold.

For that I'm toiling at the bar,
Declaiming in the street,
Without a hat, without a coat,
No shoes upon my feet.
Oh, Martin send the veal stuff,
For I am growing old;
And my heart, my heart is breaking,
For Benton drops of gold.

For that I'd climb the mountain side,
For that I'd stem the flood,
For that I'd dare the battle strife,
Tho' I sealed it with my blood.
Blasphemers now are all I get,
And they are torn and old;
Oh, my heart, my heart is breaking,
For Benton drops of gold.

I sink beneath this scamper's sun,
The Whigs have won at last;
The Treasury Bill is lost and gone,
The heavy's conflicts past.
Oh when the green sod wraps my grave,
My tale will then be told—
Oh, his heart, his heart was broken,
For Benton drops of gold."

BEAUTIFUL SKETCH OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

It is good on every possible occasion, for us Americans to ponder on the character of this man. We have never seen a finer picture of Washington's greatness than the following. It appeared in the London Courier, then a leading British government paper, on the 24th of January, 1800. It was at that time cut from the paper, and has been preserved in a family scrap book ever since. If it has been published in these recent days, we have not seen it; but we are persuaded our readers will own, even if it has appeared since, it cannot be perused too frequently. We have no idea to whom the authorship is to be ascribed:

'The melancholy account of the death of General Washington was brought by a vessel from Baltimore, which arrived off Dover. General Washington was, we believe, in his 68th year. The height of his person was about five feet eleven; his chest full, and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the busts of a great number of his countrymen. His eyes were of a light gray color; and in proportion to the length of his face, his nose was long. Mr. Stewart the eminent portrait painter, used to say, there were features in his face totally different from what he had ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets of the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self-command have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but it was always to find one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through any remarkable places, his conversation was free and particularly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies still more so than when only with men.

Few persons ever dared themselves for the first time, in the presence of Gen. Washington, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did the impression subside on a closer acquaintance; on the contrary, his person and deportment were such as rather tended to augment them. The hard services he had seen, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave austerity to his countenance, and a reserve to his manners; but he was the kindest husband, the most indulgent master, and the steadiest friend. The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration. The long life of Gen. Washington is unstained by a single blot. He was indeed a man of such rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or wickedness. Whatever he said, or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind and the dispositions of his heart were so admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, tho' large and liberal were never extravagant. His virtues, though comprehensive and beneficent, were discriminating, judicious, and practical. Yet his character, though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which may sometimes belong to these descriptions of men. It formed a majestic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symmetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness, and eccentricity. It was of a higher species of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but it had no false and tinsel ornament. It was not the model cried up by fashion and circumstances: its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinions and times. General Washington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages! Placed in circumstances of the most trying difficulty at the commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation, pre-eminent in danger and responsibility. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, retrace, and improve every branch of civil and military operations.

He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproaches of ignorance either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and he merited due praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous movements of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the cause which he supported. His conduct was, on all occasions guided by the most disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed even to be uninfluenced by that ambition which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was a secondary consideration. He performed great actions; he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts. As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiassed choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wise and just. His prudent administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the state he had contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues. It is some consolation, amidst the violence of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, of which so many instances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror, for the freedom of his country! a legislator, for its security! a magistrate, for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues, he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were so mixed that 'Nature might have stood up to all the world' and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of General Washington, which his contemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity, and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished.'

Extraordinary Animal.—Mr. Charles King, of Ipswich, has a horse which performs the following remarkable feats, viz: he will take in his mouth a handkerchief [illegible] person, take a whip or stick from [illegible] situations, a glove from your pocket, a handkerchief hid in different places, catch a whip or cricket [illegible] mouth, take off your hat, stand [illegible] two legs, suffer the passing of a whip or stick in a menacing attitude unmoved before his eyes, knows the alphabet, [illegible] your name, fetching each letter [illegible] to his mouth, calculates any number in the multiplication table from 1 to 144, play at pat, cribbage, and all fours and explain to any one, tells the points of the compass, the quarters of the globe, rising of the sun; balance a pole on his head, a basket of china, and a jug of porter without spilling a drop, and many things more will this truly astonishing creature do.

A Wife's Advice.—The value of a wife's advice has in many instances been beyond computation, and on the contrary, many a poor fellow has found through it an easy avenue to punishment. There is something amusing in the following anecdote:

"Nassreddyn, the Turkish Æsop, wishing to propitiate the conquering Tamerlane, proposed to carry him fruit. "Hold," said he, "two heads are better than one; I will ask my wife whether I had better carry quinces or figs: "His wife replied, quinces will please him best because they are larger and finer." "However useful the advice may be," rejoined Nassreddyn, "it is never well to follow that of a woman; I am determined to take figs." When he arrived in the camp, Tamerlane amused himself by throwing the figs at his bald head. At every blow, Nassreddyn exclaimed, "God be praised!" Tamerlane inquired what he meant. "I am thanking God that I did not follow my wife's advice," replied Nassreddyn, "for if I had brought quinces instead of figs, I should certainly have a broken head."

A Sudden Fortune.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a story of a man, who arrived in that city recently, after being absent several years. When he went away he was the owner of a lot on which was a small tenement, which he had left in charge of an old woman. He started in search of his house, and after traversing a considerable part of the city, which had been vacant lots when he left, he came to where he thought ought to be the locality of his old house. He looked about, but every where tall and magnificent buildings met his eye; his diminutive edifice was no where to be found, but the spot where it formerly stood was the site of one of those splendid establishments. On an inquiry, it was discovered that the present owner had no right to the soil and a further examination showed the indisputable title of the returned absentee. An offer of $35,000 was made to him for the lot, which he refused, and it is supposed to be worth eight times that amount. Thus the real owner finds himself suddenly a man of wealth, after wandering about the world entirely unacquainted with his good fortune.

A Wild Cat.—We saw yesterday, a wild Cat which was killed by Mr. J. Hill, within two miles of this place. It was eighteen inches high, twenty one inches around the body, two feet seven inches from the tip of the nose to the *root* of the tail, measured four feet and an inch from the hind to the fore feet when extended, and weighed nineteen pounds and a quarter.

Its claws were as formidable as can be well conceived of, and the whole animal might well have defied Crocket and his hounds in their most palmy day. It was shot twice, and after having received its death wound it whipped twelve of the best dogs in these parts. We will believe no man hereafter, Mississippian though he may be, who will assert his ability to whip his weight in wild cats.—*Danville Reporter.*

Printing for the Blind.—A sight of the most interesting description that can well be imagined, was exhibited in the High Church Glasgow, on Sunday. All the young inmates male and female, of the Blind Asylum, appeared together at the service—for the first time in this part of the country—with their own newly-printed raised letter Psalm Books. When the Psalm was given out, they seemed generally to find the place with as much facility as their next neighbors who were blessed with vision; and it was most gratifying to observe that they could follow the line with perfect precision.

Revenge.—There is no man who doth a wrong for the wrong's sake, but thereby to purchase himself profit, or pleasure, or honor, or the like; therefore why should I be angry with a man for loving himself better than me?

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed: for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

From the Nashville Republican Banner.

FEDERALISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

The party in power constantly denounces the whigs as federalists, and endeavors to palm themselves off upon the country as republicans—*Jeffersonian* republicans. "Show me," says Col. Polk, "a federalist of '98, and I will show you a whig of '33." In all of their public addresses they make a parade of going back to the origin of the old federal and republican parties, and affect to argue that they had derived their principles, pure and unadulterated, from the latter. So far from this being true, it will not be difficult to show that the leaders of the party in power are a set of impudent impostors—"wolves in sheep's clothing." And as these may be deemed "hard words," we shall proceed to justify their use, in this connection by establishing, beyond all cavil, their truth. William B. Giles, we presume, will be recognized by our opponents as the very highest authority on this subject.—To him then we will *refer for* the origin of the old federal and republican parties, and the distinctive privileges which divided them. In his speech in the house of representatives in 1802, on the judiciary bill, he states emphatically the difference between the two parties, to which we invite the candid attention of all readers, without respect to party.

THE FEDERALISTS.

"On one side, (says Mr. Giles) it was contended, that in the organization of the constitution, a due apportionment of authority had not been made among the several departments; that the legislature was too powerful for the executive department, and to create and preserve a proper equipoise, it was necessary to infuse into the executive department by legislation, all artificial powers compatible with the constitution, upon which the most diffusive construction was given; or in other words to place into the executive hands all the patronage it was possible to create, for the purpose of protecting the president against the full force of his constitutional responsibility to the people."

So much for the Federalists. Now for

THE REPUBLICANS.

"On the other side (says he) it was contended that the *doctrine of patronage was repugnant to the opinion and feelings of the people:* that it was unnecessary, expensive and oppressive, and that the highest energy the government could possess would flow from the confidence of the mass of the people, founded upon their own sense of their common interests. "Hence," (continues Mr. Giles) what is called party in the United States grew up from a division of opinion respecting these two great characteristic principles, viz; 'patronage' on the one side, and a fair responsibility to all representatives to THE PEOPLE; an adherence to the general interests, &c."

It is scarcely necessary to point the application of these remarks to the parties of the present day. The people of the United States know which of the two parties is in favor of executive patronage and which is laboring to curtail it. They know that the whigs succeeded once in getting a bill through the senate for that purpose which was stifled in the house of representatives by these bastard republicans. They know that Judge White was denounced by the party in power for voting for it. Since the days of Mr. Giles, the patronage of the government has increased to an enormous extent. The self styled republican party had for years the most absolute majorities in both Houses of Congress, and so far from attempting to curtail the overgrown, and constantly increasing patronage of the government, they have rejected bills introduced by the whigs for that purpose—bills the very same, *verbatim et literatim*, which they clamored for the passage of, when out of power. They are, therefore FEDERALISTS in principle, and REPUBLICANS only in name; while the whigs of the present day are unquestionably republicans, according to the understanding of Mr. Giles, one of the most distinguished uncompromising members of the old Jeffersonian republican party.

But let us follow Mr. Giles, a little further in his account of the means resorted to by the "favorers of the patronage system," for sustaining and perpetuating their party. They endeavored to effect their object, says Mr. G. by '*erecting a monied interest.*' This desired control of public funds, he further adds, was obtained by funding the debt proper of the United States and the State debts—by raising armies and navies, and adopting *other schemes of expenses.*

An Indian war, he says, sprung up, he would not say by what means.

All these means, and more have been enjoyed in the 'favorers of the patronage system,' in our day. Indian wars have sprung up, we will not say how, whose cost will not fall short of *twenty millions.* The army has been increased. Large expenditures are annually made for the navy. Appropriations for internal improvement have largely increased since the Veto. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, the sale of public lands, and the increase of business in all the departments of the government, have enlarged its patronage to a fearful extent. Not satisfied with all this the party in power are grasping at the entire public treasury by means of the sub-treasury bill. This is their great reliance for 'erecting a monied interest' that shall perpetuate their power.

Can these men be truly called republicans according to the sense in which Mr. Giles understood the term? Certainly not. They would have been *federalists* in his day.

To complete the parallel, we will call the attention of the reader to another paragraph in Mr. Giles's speech, which we are sure will strike every one as a very ordinary coincidence.

"Another circumstance favorable to the [illegible] was that during [illegible] the chief executive [illegible] greater degree of popularity [illegible] people than ever [illegible] tached to the [illegible] tion."

It would be impossible to state the case of Gen. Jackson and the present advocates of executive patronage, with greater precision of language. There is a difference, but it is a *degree only.* As Gen. Washington never wielded a tithe of the patronage possessed by Gen. Jackson, so he never possessed a tithe of the *power.* He may have possessed universal *popularity*, but he was too great and too good a man ever to have abused it. Furthermore, the federalists of his day would have blushed, we might say they were too honest and patriotic to desire the flagrant abuses of patronage that are now practised. The *republicans* of his time would not have permitted it. But what the former, with all their solicitude to see the executive clothed with his due apportionment of authority,' never dreamed of advocating, our self styled *Jeffersonian* republicans of the present day unblushingly assert, maintain and practice upon. In the case of executive patronage, from a division respecting which Mr. Giles tells us, sprung what is called party in the United States, the party now in power are as far ahead of the federalists of '98, as the latter were ahead of the *republicans* of that period. In fact federalists is too good a name for the leaders of the present dominant party. *Monarchist* is the more appropriate epithet.

What federalist of '98 ever advocated indirectly, or avowed openly, the monstrous doctrine, in reference to parties under the government, that to the victors belong the *spoils.*

What federalist in the olden time advocated the open interference in elections by officers of the federal government.

What federalist of '98 ever desired the President to wield the vast patronage of his office to secure the election of a successor?

We repeat, then, that the self styled republicans of the present day have extended the patronage system to a point infinitely beyond what the federalists of '98, who are charged by Mr. Giles with having been the authors of the system in all the struggles of party, ever thought of resorting to. It may be presumed that Mr. Giles stated the facts of the case as strongly as he could against his opponents, but how do those facts sink into insignificance when compared with the acknowledged acts of the party now in power!

A Wolf may put on a sheep's clothing and succeed for a time in deceiving, but his *wolfish* propensities are sure to betray him. Our opponents may assume the republicans and humbug the people for a while, but their principles, their practices, and their objects will in the end make manifest not only their *federalism*, but their *monarchism.*

FROM THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

U. S. Flag Ship Vincennes,
At Sea, Lat. 12° 32' N. Long. 23° 45' W.
October 8, 1838.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you of our having progressed thus far on our course, the Peacock Porpoise, and tenders, in company, all in good health.

We have been engaged in ascertaining the true positions of shoals, &c. laid down on the charts, within our track, the result of which will be communicated to you on our arrival at Rio de Janeiro.

We communicated with the United States Consul at Port Praya, St. Jago, in hopes of hearing of the Relief, but without success, as she had not visited that port.

I am sir, most respectfully, your ob'd, serv't.
CHARLES WILKES,
Commanding Exploring Expedition.
Honorable James K. Paulding,
Secretary of the Navy.

In the Legislature of Kentucky, the committee for courts of justice have been instructed to report a bill making habitual drunkenness a sufficient ground for granting a divorce in a court of chancery; and also to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the chancellor to exercise the same control over the persons and estates of habitual drunkards that he is authorized to exercise over the persons and estates of lunatics.

The Boston Transcript states that on Sunday before New Year, a sensible clergyman, in a neighboring town, improved the opportunity of its being the last of the *old* year, to enforce certain moral precepts for the *new.* He told his flock that they ought immediately to pay all their small bills, and particularly their newspaper bills.

Good Advice.—Plutarch tells us that a man should not suffer himself to hate even his enemies, because in hating them you contract such a vicious habit of mind as will by degrees break out upon your friends, or upon those who are indifferent to you.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY SILK COMPANY.

The following abstract of the report of the committee appointed to draught a constitution, etc. for the Silk Company of this city, made some eight or ten days ago, is taken from a New York paper, and its statements will serve to convey some idea of the advantages likely to result from the establishment of such a company here. It deserves every encouragement, and the citizens will be blind to their interests if they do not give it all the aid in their power. It will not only be productive of emolument to the stockholders, but give employment to many who are now idle, form the nucleus of other manufactoring establishments [illegible] be the means of retaining [illegible] country an immense amount [illegible] it to fo[illegible] depended [illegible] [illegible] almost [illegible] the information [illegible] in a report made to Congress [by Mr. Randolph of New Jersey,] from a committee of the House of Representatives in April last, from which I send you some extracts that may be interesting and valuable to your readers. It commences by showing the sum annually paid by the people of the United States to foreign countries for this article alone, by giving the value of the imports of silk for six years respectively, viz. In 1832, it was $9,147,812; 1833, $9,309,547; 1834, $16,998,964; 1835, $16,507,083; 1836, $22,980,212; and in 1837, $24,352,823.

"Many important advantages, the Congressional Committee think, would arise from the extensive cultivation of the mulberry and sugar beet in this country. It would introduce to the farmer new and valuable and profitable productions—would improve our lands—increase the amount of productive industry, and condense, improve and enrich our population. To a large class of individuals who are unable to support themselves for the want of suitable employment, such as indigent females and children, the aged and infirm, to whom may be added the long list of paupers in our poor houses, and prisoners in penitentiaries, the cultivation of silk presents a most suitable and advantageous employment.

"The committee proceed to remark, that considerable efforts were made at an early period of our history to introduce into this country the culture of silk. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and perhaps other States, had made considerable progress prior to the revolution; but that trying event effectually prostrated it for many years. Afterwards it was found that other products obtained so ready a market, and so high a price in Europe, that few felt inclined to abandon them for the purpose of testing any untried experiment in agriculture. The white Italian, mulberry, moreover, till within a few years was the only variety cultivated as food for the silk-worm, and this was unfit for use for several years, so that the cultivator was compelled to lose the use of his capital and labor for some years, before he had any prospect of remuneration. To this may be added the extreme difficulty which, till recently, attended the process of reeling, and the want of a market for cocoons, or even raw silk.

"At present these difficulties no longer exist. The farmers, so far from having a great market abroad for their grain and other produce, have really a competitor at home; the cultivation of the white mulberry has been substituted by that of the *morus multicaulis*, and other varieties, which may be stripped of their foliage the same year that they are planted and the old tedious mode of reeling has given way to the new patent reel by which a child may learn, in a few hours, to reel with great ease and expedition. Many silk weavers have also established themselves in this country, and opened a good and permanent market for all the cocoons and raw silk that can be raised, being now under the necessity of importing large quantities to keep their factories in operation. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, was the first to bring the subject before the House of Representatives in 1825. On the 2d of May, 1826, Mr. Van Rensselaer made an interesting report on the subject, concluding with a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have a manual prepared on the growth and manufacture of silk; and in February, 1828, the Secretary transmitted the manual called for, containing upwards of 200 pages. About the same time Mr. James Mease transmitted to the Speaker a treatise of about one hundred pages, on the rearing of silk-worms, by Count Von Hazzi, of Munich, which was ordered to be printed and distributed.

"In 1830, Mr. Spencer made a report, submitting two letters from Mr. Duponceau, of Philidelphia, and Essays on American Silk, by Duponceau and D'Homergue, of which six thousand copies were ordered to be printed and distributed. This report proposed to grant to D'Homergue $10,000 for the establishment of a Normal School of filature at Philadelphia, and the gratuitous instruction of sixty young men for two years in the various branches of reeling, manufacturing, and dying of silk—during which he was to travel through the different states, and give gratuitous instruction to farmers and others desirous to embark in the silk business. The bill was not acted on, but in the mean time Mr. Duponceau had established, at his own expense in Philadelphia, a filature of ten reels and twenty women, under the direction of Mr. D'Homergue. In January, 1832, Mr. Root reported the same bill to the house, but it finally failed. In 1835 Mr. Bockee made an unfavorably report on the subject on constitutional grounds, and in 1837 Mr. J. Q. Adams made a report of great interest to the house.

"The committee believe (and there is no doubt of the fact,) that no country in the world is better adapted to the production of silk than most parts of the United States. The mulberry will grow on high, stony, sandy and comparatively barren land; and though the poverty of the soil may decrease the quantity of the foliage, it will improve the quality and add firmness and beauty to the silk. In the southern parts of the union, from eight to ten crops may be raised annually. The worn-out tobacco lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of other old states, may be advantageously appropriated to the culture of the mulberry, and will yield a much larger annual profit than is now usually derived from the best soils. The *morus multicaulis* has, for some years, been considered the most valuable variety of mulberry, though the *Brusa* recently introduced into this country from Turkey is highly spoken of as a superior quality. The large white six-inch worm seems to be generally admitted to be preferable for the production of silk.

"Mr. J. C. Parsons, in his letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, says, that of the different varieties of the mulberry, the Multicaulis, Canton, Chinese, Florence and White, the leaf of the first is rather the largest, but he prefers the *Canton*, of which the leaf, though not equal in size to the Multicaulis, is much thicker, and nearer set. It is of a more rapid growth, and a very hardy tree, and will stand our climate without any difficulty. The Florence is next to it, and from both the leaves may be stripped after they are one year old. He considers a *western* exposure by far the best for these trees, contrary to the general belief, which is, that a southern exposure is needed. Mr. Hammond, in his letter, declares that he believes the Multicaulis to be preferable to any other kind, as it is easily propagated, and very tenacious of life; it yields a greater quantity of foliage; it is preferred by the worm, and those fed upon it produce a very superior quality of silk. The quantity of foliage measurably depends on the richness and quality of the soil, and the proper culture of the tree. Mr. D. Stebbins asserts that the Multicaulis was found in a garden in *Manilla*, cultivated as an ornamented tree, and is now called *Manilla Multicaulis*. The *Canton Multicaulis* is the true kind used by the Chinese, and is deserving of the first consideration, and to be preferred to all others.

"In relation to the value, expense, and profit per acre of the culture of silk, Mr. E. P. Roberts says that 1000 silk worms consume during the entire feeding season, 50 lbs. of leaves—3000 cocoons will make one pound of silk—an acre of Multicaulis will supply one million of worms with foliage, which will make 333⅓ pounds of silk—various expenses of one acre of land, valued at $10 an acre, including interest, manure, ploughing, harrowing, wages, &c. per year, $203 86—produce of one acre converted into raw silk, say 333⅓ lbs. at $4 per lb. $1,333 33⅓—nett profits $1,129 48.

"This is the substance of the report made by the committee to the meeting. The constitution was submitted and adopted, which provides that the officers of the company shall consist of a President and Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and seven Directors; that the capital shall be $10,000 with power to increase it if necessary, divided into 500 shares, at $20 each share, and the society is to commence its operations when one-fourth of the stock shall be subscribed. Nearly that amount was subscribed, I learn, by those who attended the last meeting, and there is, therefore, every reason to believe that the company will not only be organized, but be able in a short time to make a handsome dividend."

Reading.—Go into the house of some of our farmers and you will find no newspaper; no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a paper, and they will tell you that they have no time to read one. But who is so constantly employed as to find no leisure for the improvement of his mind! Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which he might devote to reading. Not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artizans have attained an eminence in the sciences, merely by giving their leisure to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read a newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, are almost always the least industrious.

A cow, the property of Mr. P. Kent, of West Springfield, Mass., during sixty days beginning June last, gave *one thousand three hundred and forty-six* quarts of milk!—averaging 22½ quarts per day. The largest yield was 11 quarts in the morning and 16 in the evening.

FREE SCHOOL[illegible]

An Act to divide the [illegible] tricts, and for other [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Gene[illegible] of the State of North Carolina [illegible] hereby enacted by the authority [illegible] same, That it shall be the duty of [illegible] iffs of the several counties of [illegible] when they advertise the next election [illegible] members of Congress, to give notice [illegible] the same time, by public advertisement [illegible] every election precinct, that an election [illegible] will be held to ascertain the wishes of the [illegible] people upon the subject of common schools; [illegible] and all who are in favor of raising by taxation one dollar for every two dollars proposed to be furnished out of the Literary fund, for the establishment of common schools in each school district, shall write on their vote with the word "[illegible] on it; those opposed to it, will write "no school" upon their ticket; and all free white men for members of the House of Commons shall be entitled to vote. And it shall be the duty of the poll keepers to count the votes given at each precinct for school or no school, and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes; and if a majority shall be found in favour of schools it shall be the duty of the sheriff to furnish a certificate of the same to the next County Court of his county; any Sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act shall suffer all the penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each county of the State of North Carolina shall, in such county as shall determine to accept these terms, at the first court that may happen after such election, a majority of the Justices of such county being present, proceed to elect not less than five, nor more than ten persons, as superintendents of common schools, for such county; and in such election it shall be necessary for a choice, that each of the persons elected shall receive a majority of the votes of all the justices present.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That said superintendents, or a majority of them, shall meet within a reasonable time thereafter, and shall have power to choose one of their number as chairman, and shall proceed to divide their respective counties into school districts, for the purpose of establishing common schools, containing not more than six miles square, but having regard to the number of the white children in each, so far as they can ascertain the same: *Provided, nevertheless*, that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any county than shall be equal to one for every six miles square of inhabited territory in said county.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That said superintendents shall number the districts, and make return thereof to the first County Court in their several counties, which shall be held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and it shall be the duty of said superintendents, in making their return, to designate, as well as they may, the natural boundaries and prominent objects of the boundary of each of said districts; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause such return to be recorded in the Register's office of said county.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid boards of superintendents, in each county after completing the division as aforesaid, shall appoint not less than three, nor more than six *school committee* men, in each district, whose duty it shall be to assist said superintendent in all matters pertaining to the establishment of schools for their respective districts.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person who shall be thus appointed to serve as superintendent shall refuse or neglect to do so after having accepted said appointment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, to be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and to be appropriated to the Literary Fund; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the state to prosecute suit on all such cases for and on behalf of the President and Directors of the Literary Board.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That in any county where a majority of the votes have been for common schools, and a certificate of the same has been furnished by the sheriff to the said superintendents of common schools, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to transmit the same, with a certificate of the number of school districts in their respective counties, to the President of the Literary Board.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That in every county in the State, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, it shall be the duty of the said County Courts, at the first term that shall happen after the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, a majority of the Justices being present, to levy a tax to the amount of twenty dollars for each district in said county, in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, to be paid over to the school committee of the respective districts, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That forty dollars out of the nett income of the literary fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine is hereby appropriated to each district in said counties [illegible] *further enacted*, That every [illegible] which shall refuse or neglect to [illegible] the tax, and build the school houses [illegible] specified, shall at any time hereafter [illegible] entitled to receive the forty dollars here[illegible] appropriated to each district, upon [illegible] with the terms herein specified.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That if in taking the next Census of the United States, Congress shall fail to provide for ascertaining the number of inhabitants, and especially of White Children in the several school districts of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, to make such arrangement with the Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or with his deputies in the several Counties, or with such other person or persons as he may deem proper, to cause such Census to be ascertained, together with any other information which he may deem important to the establishment of a just and equal system of Common Schools throughout the State; and to communicate the same, together with a full report of the returns of the superintendents in the several counties, and the proceedings of the Board of Common Schools under this act.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the County Trustee, or the agent of Public Accounts, in each county, to transmit to the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, a full and accurate statement of the whole amount of taxes levied and collected in his county for the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty (excepting the public revenues paid into the Public Treasury by the Sheriffs,) specifying in such statements what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source of taxation; also a full and true account of the disbursements of the monies so collected, showing specially what amount have been paid for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, and their maintenance in jail; and that such statements shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty: and if any county Trustee or other agent of public accounts shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common schools, and it shall be the especial duty of the solicitor of each county to sue for the same, if any failure shall occur in his county.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this eighth day of January, A. D. 1839.

WILL. A. GRAHAM, S. H. C.
A. JOYNER, S. S.

A true Copy.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.

GREAT HONOR!!—*An American Lady permitted to converse with the Pope!!!*—The following is copied from the St. Joseph Times:—"A distinguished American lady, while at Rome, was asked by a cardinal, if he could have the pleasure of presenting her to the Pope. On being interrogated, if she would be permitted to converse with his *Holiness*—the Cardinal replied, that she could not, that was an honor confined to the Princesses of the blood, the daughters of sovereigns. "But sir, (replies the lady,) I am a Princess of the blood, the daughter of a Sovereign; for in America, the people are all Sovereigns; and I am the daughter of one of the people." His *Holiness!* was so much pleased with the Spartan boldness of the reply, that an interview was granted—and the American Princess admitted to an Amor to which no lady of private station had ever before aspired."

CLEAVELAND, (Ohio,) JANUARY 2.—*The Drought.*—The drought of the summer and fall, and the cold dry weather of the past month, are producing serious inconveniences in the central portions of the State, as well as in the lake country. The streams, very low before freezing commenced, are now almost entirely converted into ice. The oldest settlers in the State never before witnessed such scarcity of water. All the mills, except on the largest and most durable streams, are stopped, and the Mount Vernon Watchman says that people come 60 or 70 miles to the mills on Owl creek for grinding; and that large streams only affords water to carry a run of stones at each mill. We understand that flour is retailing at Massillon at $8, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining grinding.—*Herald*

Very good.—The New York Whig squibs in this wise:

Mankind morally and grammatically.—Mankind may be divided into three distinct classes; superlatively honest men—confirmed scoundrels,—and no men at all.

To which the Philadelphia Times adds the following capital hit and witty:

First person—We are.
Second do.—Ye or You are.
Third do.—They (the woman) are.

The Ohio Legislature have passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of shall notes.

Degustion!—An amusing incident recently occurred at a Baptist meeting [illegible] where in the State of Connecticut. [illegible] meeting the candidates was a fat butcher, who [illegible] possessed a remarkable fine dog, of the black Labrador breed. As soon as the faithful attendant saw his master take the cooling plunge, he leaped in after him, and hugged the baptized forth by the collar of his coat. Having got him safe on terra firma, the canine favorite turned his attention to the minister who had been instrumental in making the knight of the cow submit to the immersion, and it was only after considerable coaxing that the owner of the dog could persuade the latter to leave the discomfited clergyman, and quit the scene which his dogmatism prevented him from comprehending.—*New Era.*

A Wit.—A man that has once got his character up for a wit is always sure of a laugh, say what he may. He may utter as much nonsense as he pleases, and it will pass current. No one stops to question the coin of a rich man; but a poor devil cannot pass off either a joke or a guinea, without its being examined on both sides. Wit and coin are always doubted with a threadbare coat.

One Moment!—What an effect it produces upon years! One moment! virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon it! Death itself is but a moment—yet eternity is its successor.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 1, 1839.

☞ *The Investigating Committee.*—Mr. Wise, after a long struggle, has at last obtained an independent committee for examining into the causes and extent of defalcations that have taken place, not only at New York, but at other places also. The committee consists of Messrs. *Harlan, Curtis, Wise, Dawson, F. O. J. Smith, Hopkins, Foster, Wagener,* and *Owens*—4 Whigs, 3 Van Buren men, 2 Conservatives. We rejoice that a packed committee has not been set to this duty, but one that is supposed to be in favor of a searching investigation. Enough has been brought to light to convince us that their is rottenness in the whole *body politic*, from the chief cook down to the scullions; and so great a sway has the present party in power had, and so careless have they been of the best interests of the people, that no corruption, however great, will surprise us, we are prepared for any thing, and we say let it come, —let the probe go to the quick and expose the corruption to the gaze of the people, and let them see what confusion their reform administration has wrought in this country, and wonder at their imbecility in placing confidence in such creatures. In relation to the appointment of this committee the National Intelligencer remarks:

"The contest in the House of Representatives of the United States for the last few days has been one, in effect, not for life or death indeed, but (so far as concerns the action of the Members of that body) for freedom or slavery. We refer, of course, only to the question in what *manner* the committee of investigation into the defalcations of public officers was to be appointed, which was the only question in dispute; no one, we believe, dissenting from the opinion that an investigation of some sort was necessary. The supporters generally of the Administration, anxious apparently to secure the appointment of a majority of their own political friends upon the committee, labored with great zeal to have the appointment of the committee made, if not by the Speaker, at least *viva voce*, in order to give full effect to the influence of party discipline in the election. They failed of success in this purpose, however. A majority of the House sustained the freedom of action which the ballot system allows, which, if ever proper, is obviously more so when an election is to be made from among the members of the House, than when a choice is to fall upon persons not within its walls. A committee was then chosen, constituted, as such a committee ought to be, of Members of different parties, a majority of whom are supposed to be in favor of a thorough and searching investigation."

☞ During the contest in the House of Representatives for the appointment of the investigating committee, the Van Buren party used the most strenuous efforts to have the committee appointed by the Speaker, in that they would have a majority of their friends on it, and thus give the officers of the government another *white-washing*—but succeeding in this, they then attempted to have the committee appointed *viva voce*, thereby giving full effect to party discipline. But we rejoice that they failed in both attempts. Nothing convinces us so much as this fact, that the party in power desires to shun further investigation. They love "darkness" rather than "light," because their "deeds" are "evil." The result of the examination into the Post Office Department is no doubt fresh in their memory.

☞ The following resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Harlan. Should this resolution be adopted we shall soon know the truth whether Gov. Cass is a defaulter or not.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a statement of the final settlement of the accounts of Lewis Cass, late superintendent of Indian Affairs; of the annual salary of the said superintendent, and of any extra compensation, commission, or other allowances over and above his annual salary, which have been claimed or allowed him at the Treasury Department.

☞ *Mr. Preston.*—The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus speaks of the speech of this gentleman in opposition to the Graduation Bill. We felt assured from the strong terms of denunciation employed by the Globe towards it, that it was an effort worthy of the distinguished South Carolinian, and *told* against the blundering schemes of the administration.

"Mr. Preston took the floor, and spoke at great length, and with unusual force and spirit against the whole principle of the bill. I have often listened to this gentlemen with admiration and delight—but there were some passages in his speech, to-day, marked by a far higher degree of eloquence and power than he ever reached on any previous occasion. His remarks on the course of Henry Clay, and his defence of that gentleman, will be long remembered by all present as among the most splendid specimens of oratory they ever heard."

☞ A law was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 2d of April last for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of Silk—which provides that a premium should be paid of 20 cents for every pound of cocoons raised and 50 cents for every pound of silk reeled. Under this law one young lady has drawn out of the treasury $367. Shame on our Legislature for not following an example so laudable.

☞ Among the [illegible] *National Intelligencer.*

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

[illegible] townsman, Mr. Force, who [illegible] the greater part of the active [illegible] of his life, in collecting, by personal [illegible] in different parts of the Union, [illegible] memorials of the causes, rise, and [illegible] of the American Revolution—now in course of publication, under the auspices of Congress—has handed us the annexed interesting communication.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Resolutions of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, of May 20, 1775, dissolving all political connexion between the "citizens" of that county and Great Britain, declaring themselves "a free and self-governing association, under the control of no other power than that of their God and the General Government of the Congress," have excited much attention the last eight years than any other occurrence of the Revolution.

The authenticity of those resolutions has been questioned, yet the others have been questioned; and it could not be denied that these, or others of a like character were passed, and which, at the time, were described (by the Royal Governor Martin, in his proclamation of the 8th of August, 1775,) as "importing to be the resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws, and subversive of His Majesty's Government."

In the course of my examinations into the popular proceedings of that period of our history, I have met with another set of resolutions adopted by Mecklenburg County in May, 1775, which answer very well to the description given by Governor Martin. They are expressed in somewhat different terms, and are besides of a much wider scope than those heretofore published; being in fact a general Declaration of the Independence of all the Colonies. Believing that these will be interesting to many of your readers, I send you a copy for publication.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1838.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, MAY 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves:

WHEREAS, by an address presented to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from, the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves:

1. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Province; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.

3. As all former laws are now wholly suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee and, having formed themselves into nine companies, viz. eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and the former Constitution of this Province.

Unprecedented in North Carolina.—Mr. Lewis Cogdell, of Wayne, informed us that on the evening of the 10th, he killed and cleaned *sixty four hogs* after sunset, 87 miles from Wilmington, and delivered them at 2 o'clock in Wilmington Market on the 11th, by means of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. That he also brought to Market sundry bales of cotton at the same time, two of which had been packed on the morning of the 11th. Such despatch is worthy of public notice, and proclaims more loudly the advantages afforded by railroads to the farmer, than thousands of theories and fine spun arguments.—We ought, also, to mention that Mr. Cogdell lives seven miles from the Rail Road track, and this distance was consequently to be overcome by wagons.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Legislature of Georgia has passed an Act to call a Convention, in April next, to reduce the number of the General Assembly of that State, which is now somewhat cumbersome. It is strictly forbidden to touch any other matter.—*Col. Telescope.*

A Sothern animal with Northern principles.—Some workmen, breaking the ice lately on a pond in the suburbs of New York, discovered a large *Alligator*. He was speedily mobbed and killed—a fate which he well deserved, for being found in so unnatural a "position."—*ib.*

The London Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, says—"The loan, which Mr. M'Duffie has been here for some time, for the purpose of negociating, has been at length taken by the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. the amount being 500,000*l.* sterling—and the price at which it has been taken is 95, with a dividend from the 1st of last July."

☞ The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes—

It is said that the President and his Cabinet have been discussing the propriety of taking the same ground in regard to this Committee, that Gen. Jackson and the audacity to assume when the Investigating Committees of 1837—and of refusing to answer the questions propounded, unless specific charges are made. The pretence will not be set up, it is said, that there is a want of specification.

Mr. Van Buren will, if he tries this experiment, find he is not Gen. Jackson, and that the present Congress is a very different body from that of 1837.

☞ *Select Committee on Defalcations.*—We learn from the National Intelligencer, of the 22d ult., that the Select Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the defalcations of the late Collector of the port of New York and other officers, held a meeting yesterday and elected Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, Chairman, and Phillip R. Fendall, Esq., of this city, clerk.

We have also understood that the Committee have determined to commence their investigations in the city of New York, and will leave here this evening for that city.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Gentlemen should permit Ladies to pass unmolested of evenings although without an attendant, especially when they are passing civilly along the street. And it is presumed no gentleman would rudely approach Ladies although unattended, without first trying to ascertain who they are.

VERBUM SAT.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SPRING.

Edenton,	Saunders,
Newbern,	Dick,
Raleigh,	Baily,
Washington,	Pearson,
Hillsboro',	Settle,
Salisbury,	Nash,
Mountains,	Toomer.

The Public Lands.—We perceive that the great question, touching the disposal of the Public Domain, is referred to a Select Committee in the House of Representatives constituted of one member from each State in the Union. The subject committed to them is of vital importance.—*Ral. Reg.*

The official correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and Swartwout, recently furnished on the call of the House of Representatives, reveals the important fact, that for nearly three years, from 1834 to 1837, MR. SWARTWOUT ADMINISTERED THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE AS COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS—WITHOUT GIVING BONDS FOR A FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE!!! *This, too, when the law of the land was imperative,—requiring that such Bonds should be given within three months after entering upon the duties of collector.*

What starting hole can Mr. Woodbury escape to save him from the open and apparent shame which this fact fixes upon him? —*Rich. Whig.*

The bill which had, after so much debate and contest, passed the Senate, for reducing and graduating the price of the Public Lands, was yesterday taken up in the House of Representatives; and on the question as to what committee it should be referred, a motion was made to lay it on the table, and decided in the affirmative, under such circumstances as to justify the belief that it will there "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."—*Nat. Intel.*

Alabama.—Resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury, "separating the public money from all connexion with Banks," passed the House of Representatives of this State, by a majority of 15 votes; and one against the establishment of any National Bank by a majority of 37.

Robert Stanard (a Whig) was on Friday last elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Brockenborough. —*Nat. Int.*

The Exploring Expedition.—An arrival at New Orleans from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 1st of December, reports that the United States Exploring Expedition Fleet, consisting of the Vincennes, Peacock, Relief, Porpoise, Sea Gull, and Flying Fish, Commandant Wilkes, were at Rio at the above date preparing for sea, and to sail in a few days—officers and men all well.

The United States Ship Independence, Commodore Pope, was also in port bearing the broad pendant of Com. Nicholson.—*ib.*

The Natchez Banks resumed Specie payments on the 29th ult. The measure there, as elsewhere, was unattended by any excitment whatever.

STATIONS OF THE MINISTERS OF THE SOUTH-CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

CHALESTON DISTRICT—HENRY BASS, P. E.
Charleston—N. Talley, J. E. Evans, F. A. M. Williams.
Black Swamp—J. C. Postell, H. H. Durant.
Wallerboro'—A. W. Walker, W. Pegues.
Orangeburgh—M. C. Turrentine, J. C. Chandler.
Cypress—C. G. Hill, W. Holliday.
Cooper River—S. Smoke.
Beaufort Mission—T. E. Leadbetter, W. C. Kirkland.
Combahee and Ashepoo Mission—C. J. Walker, T. Sumter Daniel.
Pocotaligo Mission—J. N. Davis.
Savannah, May and New River Mission—J. M. Doss.
Pon Pon Mission—Charles Wilson.
South Santee Mission—John R. Coburn.
North Santee Mission—W. C. Ferrel.
Cooper River Mission—L. J. Crum.

CORKESBURY DISTRICT—W. M. WHITTEMAN, P. E.
Cokesbury—S. Dunwoody, A. M. Chreitzburg.
Edgefield—Geo. W. Moore, J. Zimmerman.
Barnwell—J. W. Townsend, A. J. Green.
Pendleton—S. D. Laney, J. Thomason.
Greenville—W. M. D. Moore, D. W. Seal.
Yorkville—J. W. Wallburn.
Union—A. Nettles, J. G. Postell.
Laurens—J. McMakin.
Newberry—D. Derrick, J. Tarrant.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—H. SPAIN, P. E.
Columbia—Charles Betts, W. P. Monson.
Columbia Circuit—R. J. Linehouse, E. S. King.
Winnsboro'—W. Patterson, S. Townsend.
Lancasterville—W. Brocken, Z. W. Barnes.
Camden—B. Thomasson.
Santee—C. A. Crowell, W. Haltom.
Darlington—Ira L. Potter, J. Nipper.
Chesterfield—K. Murchison, W. E. Collier.
Wateree Mission—W. A. Gamewell.
Upper Santee Mission—S. Leard, S. Owens.
Broad River Mission—J. Holmes.
Agent for R. M. College and Cokesbury School—W. M. Kennedy.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—BOND ENGLISH, P. E.
Wilmington—Jos. H. Wheeler.
Brunswick—W. S. Harrison, M. P. Myers.
Bladen—J. R. Pickett, J. R. Talley.
Fayetteville—J. Stacy.
Rockingham—T. Huggins, W. Clarke.
Cheraw—H. A. C. Walker.
Pee Dee—R. J. Boyd, J. A. Mieulek.
Black River—F. Rush, H. E. Ogburne.
Georgetown—A. M. Forster.
Waccamaw—L. Scarborough, A. Richardson.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—L. Rush, C. McLeod.
Waccamaw Neck Mission—W. J. Jackson, J. L. Behn.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT—W. CARON, P. E.
Lincolnton—D. G. McDaniel, A. B. Kelley.
Deep River—C. Murchison, W. M. Kerr.
Montgomery—P. G. Bowman, W. McSwain.
Wadesboro'—A. B. McGilvray, M. Russell.
Centre—A. Hoyle, S. Jones.
Charlotte—J. M. Bradley, M. Edy.
Rutherford—C. Smith.
King's Mountain—J. P. Kirton.
Morganton—M. A. McKibben, B. Hamilton.
Spartanburg—S. Armstrong.
Catawba Mission—J. B. Anthony.
Rockfish Mission—A. McCorquodale.

☞ The next Conference will be held in Charleston, commencing January 8, 1840.

From Louisiana.—We learn that the Legislature of the State met on the 7th instant at New Orleans. Felix Garcin was chosen President of the Senate, and William Debuys Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor White's valedictory Message had been received.

The Legislature united with the citizens in celebrating, on the 8th instant, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Upper Canada.—The court martial organized at Kingston adjourned on the 4th instant to the 26th of February. It is suggested by the Kingston Chronicle, that the adjournment is probably owing to the condition of the wounded prisoners, nine of whom are still in the hospital, and cannot be removed. The Chronicle gives the statistics of prisoners, as follows:

The number of prisoners tried by the Court is	140
Remaining untried in Fort Henry	4
do. do. in hospital	9
Died in hospital	9
Queen's evidence	4
Total number taken	159

Ten have been already executed.

The two prisoners who were not executed on the 4th, Leonard Delino and Andrew Leaper, have been respited by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WATERTOWN, JAN. 9.

Van Slyck and O'Neil, two of the Prescott men, have had their trials, and have just arrived from Kingston under a discharge from Gov. Arthur. Hunter C. Vaughan (son of Captain Vaughan, U. S. N.) is also released, and is probably now with his distressed parents.

If peace commences on our side, and no more attacks are made, we shall soon see an end of this most disgraceful business.

One of the novelties of the day is the use of the word BOUNDARIER, in the report of the Committee of Agriculture of the legislature of South Carolina, on a geological survey. We wish all our Legislatures would pass a self-denying ordinance, pledging themselves to adopt the English language pure and undefiled as the vehicle of all their proceedings.—*Arena.*

It is supposed by competent judges, that the tolls in Pennsylvania in the coming year, will be nearly two millions of dollars. No wonder that she demands that her Internal Improvement be sustained, and is ready for the execution of others.

The population of the City of Washington is set down at 23,677 souls. During the past year there were erected 37 brick buildings, 4 of which were of three stories and 33 of two stories.

A National Born Sub-Treasurer.—The Baltimore Sun notices the birth of a boy, a child of Mr. Ashel Somers, with no fewer than *three legs.*—*Lou. Jour.*

Who could have thought it!—Looking over some old newspapers, the editor of the Louisville Gazette came across a Frankfort Argus, published during the contest for the successorship of Mr. Monroe in the Presidency, and at which time Amos Kendall was its editor. He found therein the following *editorial* paragraph:

Presidential.—"The Nashville Whig publishes some well written articles in favor of Clay and Crawford, in consequence of which Jackson's friends threatened to pull down that printing office. *This is a specimen of what Jackson's administration might be, were he elected.*"

Amos has changed his opinion since 1824. He was not proof against political prostitution, and $5000 per annum. When he sought office at the hand of Mr. Clay, after Mr. C. was appointed Secretary of State, he was offered a clerkship in some department, with a salary of $1000. He demanded $3000, and was refused. Jackson gave it, and afterwards increased the sum to $5000—and Kendall became his worshipper and bond slave. No wonder he is a democrat of the Jackson school. He "must provide for his family," as the swindler in the play has it. He would have been a flaming Whig now if Mr. Clay had given him the $8000. An easy conscience is a blessed thing in this money-making world! —*Lynch. Vir.*

MARRIED

In this County, on the 3d ult. by the Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Mr. WILLIAM McCONNELL to Miss MARY ROSS.

DIED

In this county, on the 29th ult., after an illness of 8 days CHARLES ELMS, in the 44th year of his age.

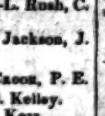
FOUND,

ON the evening of the 28th instant, between Charlotte and Sugar Creek Church, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have, by calling at the Printing Office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

McKNITT A. HENDERSON.

Jan. 29, 1839. 435*tf*

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings



HAVING returned to Charlotte, tenders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 28, 1839. 435*tf*

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435*tf*

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by James C. Rudisill, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at his Store and residence near the Tuckasege Ford, Lincoln county, on the 12th day February next. The

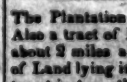
Stock of Goods

on hands, consisting of most of the articles usually kept in Country Stores.

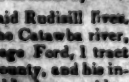
—ALSO—

14 NEGROES,

Consisting of *Men, Women, Boys and Girls*, among them is a Blacksmith,



HORSES, Mules, CATTLE, *Hogs, Sheep,*



A quantity of CORN and Fodder, 1 or 2 Wagons, Farming Tools of every description, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

The Plantation on which the said Rudisill lives. Also a tract of Land lying on the Catawba river, about 2 miles above the Tuckasege Ford, 1 tract of Land lying in Mecklenburg county, and his interest in two other tracts in Mecklenburg. Also, his interest in a tract of Land lying in Burke county.

Terms made known on the day of Sale. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES T. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 12, 1839. 434

Information Wanted and Twenty Dollars Reward given.

LEFT the subscriber, on the 8th of March, 1837, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business by the name of John Matthews, about 12 or 13 years of age, of very interesting and manly appearance. The subscriber honestly believes that the said Matthews was persuaded away by some designing wretch. Matthews was a youth of respectable connexion, whose desire it is to get information of him as well as the subscriber. This is, therefore, to prevent any person from harboring or employing him, as the law will be put in full force against any one violating the same.

J. N. LEE.

Providence, Mecklenburg co., N. C.
Jan. 28, 1839. 435

ALMANACS for Sale.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.

NATIONAL ODE.

Beloved daughter of the West,
Columbia, hail!—Heaven—
Home of the virtues and the free!
One blessed country—One blest
Forever shines thy bright dominion,
The golden harvest of future Ages,
Unfurl'd by the hand of time,
Blooming round, in endless fusion.

High o'er you the eternal heaven's light,
In glittering folds hath the world,
Proclaiming the 4th glorious night,
When'er its gleams shall fall
Illumined by the spirit,
Your banner bears proud
Of the mighty
Is proudly there—
Truth.

To
In
To
The
The
Life
Our
Then mighty Empire of the West,
Columbia—
Abode of Wisdom—Valor, blest
America, to thee!

The Good Samaritan.

CONTRARY.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only content to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was rare. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and hated man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can then, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I beg to file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in satisfactory of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to pursue to regain good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered to so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, so to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, more, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a salutary process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the intestinal secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in acute cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies* of all kinds, by promoting and strengthening the subsequent kidney action, they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Dropsical Affections*, by discharging from the torrents of the flowing stream on which these diseases depend. *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucous, which upon slight colds will occasion, which if not removed become inflammed, and produce those dreadful complaints. *Scurvy, Gleets and Leucorrhœa*, by the powerful purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions and Foul Ulcerations*, by their operations upon the fountain that feed the skin, the morbid acrid matter which would *Eruptive complaints, Scurvy, Gleets*, and other *disagreeable Complaints*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will show an effectual cure of *Boils, Blotches, Pimples*, and a delightful improvement in the *Complexion of the skin*. *Contagious Colds and Infections*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. Pilles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the *Vegetable Life Pills* possess a distinct and superior recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this calamitous for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he found himself to be a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only impossible, but even lately impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietors of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and necessary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine was possibly ever so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very active habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the *power of restoring* the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LILE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain *remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.* should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all *pressure* from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. *Letters, post paid*, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

For Sale.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in Charlotte of H. C. OWENS.
Nov. 14, 1838. 432*tf*

For Sale,

A PIANO FORTE, of superior tone. Inquire of W. W. ELMS.
Jan. 16, 1839. 435

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *A. & W. Alexander*, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers tender their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that as the new year commences the business of the last year should be *settled* as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 431*tf*

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of *Alexander & Brothers* at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms
ADAM ALEXANDER.
WM. ALEXANDER.
C. T. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 1, 1839. 431*tf*

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT*.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 422*tf*

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experiments, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside those prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive purging and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ *A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.
Nov. 26. 427*tf*

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.
L. SECRIST.
Nov. 7, 1838. 436

A NEW COACH & GIG

SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 93*tf*

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837. 66*tf*

JUST PRINTED, a supply of Blank NOTES.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE.—JANUARY 9.

Brandy, Peach	91		Feathers		45
do Apple	80		Teas		54 a 6
Bacon	11 a 12		Molasses		35 a 42
Beeswax	25		Nails, cut		7½
Bale Rope	9 a 12½		Sugar, brown		9 a 12
Coffee	12½ a 13½		Loaf		18 a 20
Cotton	10 a 11½		Lump		18
do Bagging	16 a 20		Salt		85 a 90
Corn	75 a 80		Wheat,		1 35 a 61 40
Flaxseed	91 50 a 91 60		Whiskey		60 a 65
Flour	6½ a 7½		Wool		35 a 40

CHERAW.—JANUARY 16.

Bacon	14 a 15		Iron		5 a 6½
Beeswax	20 a 22		Lard		11½ a 12
Bagging	18 a 22		Molasses		44 a 47
Bale Rope	10 a 12½		Oats		40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 14		Rice		5½ a 6½
Cotton	9 a 12½		Sugar		10 a 12½
Corn	75 a 80		Salt, in sacks		62½ a 75
Flour	6½ a 6	45	bushel	81 a 90	
Feathers	40 a 45		Tallow		10 a 12

COLUMBIA.—JANUARY 12.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 20		Corn,		a 81
Bale Rope	10 a 15		Oats		62 a 75
Bacon, round	14 a 20		Iron, Swedes		6 a 7
Butter, country	15 a 20		do English		5 a 6
Cotton	12 a 15		Lard, New,		18 a 20½
Mackerel	9 a 16		Molasses, Cuba		43 a 50
Flour, Country	7½ a 8½		do N. O.		50 a 60

CHARLESTON.—JANUARY 19.

Bacon	11 a 17		Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14	
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22		do No. 2	11 a 12	
do Tow	14 a 16		do No. 3	7 a 7½	
Bale Rope	9 a 12		Nails, cut	6½ a 6¾	
Cotton, upland	12 a 15		Rice	6½ a 4	
Coffee	13 a 14		Salt, sacks	91½ a 1	
Corn	85 a 91.5		do bulk	60 a 65	
Flour,	00 a 00		do T. Island	00 a 00	
Iron, Russia	5½ a 00		Sugars	8 a 11	
do Sweden	3 a 00		Loaf and Lump	14 a 16	
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33		Teas	55 a 91	
do N. O.	33 a 34		Tallow	11 a 12	

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent prem.; 60 days, par and ½ per cent premium.
Bank Checks on the North, ½ and 1 pr ct prem.
North Carolina money, 1 per ct discount.
Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1½ per ct discount.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable P

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good to an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do harm in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, distressing to retain, while they are most efficacious to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, not withstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or dyspepsia, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and pain.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a house, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general use in that place.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure valid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with a generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through any carelessness or a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the fluids without lessening the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their powerful properties, no person can ever contract a habit of requiring more than the quantity of medicine which will produce a single effect to result from them.

22. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants in small quantities, half a pill for instance, will produce the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged and guaranteed, for their soothing influence on young babies while suffering from the various changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Distress of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Liver, Indigestion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general remedy for all afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the store of Williams & Boyd.
August 31, 1838. 414